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THE ALLIED FORCES ARE STILL MAKING PROGRESS

THOUGH IT IS NOT AS FAST AS AT FIRST ON ACCOUNT OF STIFFER OPPOSITION

THE FRENCH ARE FORCING A PASSAGE OF THE MARNE AT DIFFERENT PLACES BUT THE GER- MANS ARE GIVING STRENUOUS RESISTANCE

London, July 23.—The French and American troops continue to make progress on the battle front between the Ourcq and the Marne. The advice today is to the effect that the attacks continue and that all the positions held by the French have been retained that was won last Monday in the region of the Grizolles, seven miles northwest of Chateau Thierry. The town of Jaulgonne on the Marne has been captured by the Americans, who continue their advance. So far the Americans have taken 300 prisoners in this advance.

The French stormed the heights north of Curcelles at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. They also hold the bend in the neighborhood of Chateaux as far as Treloup—(These two towns are just north of the Marne and to the east of Jaulgonne, which has also been taken by the Americans.)—Treloup at the latest advices was still in the hands of the enemy.

London, July 23.—The French have crossed the Marne at Pont-aux-Bunson, just to the east of Reuil. The enemy continued to attack heavily from the direction of Vaudierres, but the onslaughts were beaten off. The French at 8:15 this morning began an attack in the region of Montdidier, according to advices received this afternoon. The French have captured Oulchy le Chateau. The Americans on the front south of the Somme have captured the town of Bureux.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims the British have captured Pithelcamp wood near Marfaux with 200 prisoners and 14 machine guns. At 11 o'clock this morning the French reported an advance of a mile on a front of 14 miles.

Meeting With Strong Resistance on the Marne.

London, July 23.—It is thought that the advance in the Montdidier region is on a wide front. In the attack on the Marne have had difficulty in crossing that river on account of strong resistance from both machine guns and infantry.

London Satisfied.

London, July 23.—London regards the situation as eminently satisfactory for the allies. It is not expected that the advance will be as rapid from now as it was at first on account of the strong resistance offered by the German reserves who are pouring in to stop the advance of the allied troops. The enemy is displaying marked tenacity and is fighting for all he is worth.

Artillery Activity Only on Some Fronts.

Paris, July 23.—Artillery activity along the battle front in some places is displayed by the enemy.

North of Montdidier in the Somme sector a brilliantly conducted enterprise was accomplished by the French in order to occupy the villages of Mailly, Rainval, Saubvillers and Aubvillers. In this fight the French took 350 prisoners.

Germans Lost a Million Men

Paris, July 23.—The Havas agency says the newspaper owned by Premier Clemenceau, estimates that the Germans have lost a million men since June 21.

Germans Planning to Evacuate.

With the French Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 23.—There

were signs everywhere today that the Germans are destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the river Marne between Soissons and Rheims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area. Germans are having the greatest difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient. They are unable to utilize most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the incessant harrying from entente allied aviators and artillery.

Germans Cling Desperately South of Soissons

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 23.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks.

The Americans fighting on this front have completed the cutting of the narrow-gauge railway to Chateau-Thierry. The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the allied intention.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north where they will fight for their lives. The allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area.

In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been encountered by the Americans prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up to check the allied offensive.

Counter-Attack by the Enemy Fails

Paris, July 23.—Heavy German counter-attacks launched for the purpose of checking the progress of the allies between the Marne and the Ourcq today were without avail, according to the war office announcement tonight and the French and British made further advances in the region of La Croix and Grizolles, as well as northeast of Monte St. Pere.

British Troops Sent to Help

Paris, July 23.—When the Bavarian Crown Prince answered the German Crown Prince's appeal for help and sent some of his divisions from the Picardy front to aid the Germans in the Marne salient an equal number of British divisions was detached from the northern front and moved to the battle sector southwest of Rheims. The British divisions are composed of picked troops.

It is interesting to note that the British divisions on the front southwest of Rheims have again taken the same place in the battle order which the British occupied when driven back in the May offensive. Their transport from the British front to the Campagne front was executed in a most skillful manner.

French troops, says La Liberte, continue to cross the river Marne in strong forces northeast of Chateau-Thierry. They are following rapidly on the heels of the enemy who cannot long hold ground with General De Mitry's army coming up from the south and Gen. De Goutte's army coming from the west. The latter already has reached the region of Chatelet wood. Gen. De Goutte's troops, which have been fighting hard since the beginning of the counter offensive last night crushed the effort made by the Germans and took 100 prisoners.

Information received in Paris this morning says that French patrols operating beyond Chateau-Thierry have learned that the retreat of the Germans extends several miles deep. The German artillery can scarcely be heard, this seemingly indicating that the German guns have been ordered re-

moved to the rear.

In their rapid advance north of the river Ourcq French infantry recaptured a battery of French six inch guns which the French had abandoned on May 27. Since that time the guns had been used by the Germans. The French immediately put them in to action against the enemy, as the Germans did not have time to destroy them.

Enemy Burning Towns

Although the Germans are fighting bitterly along the bottom of the salient, there are indications that they realize that a retreat is inevitable for they are burning villages several miles behind their lines and there is a great congestion of troops around the top of the salient, which may indicate preparation for a new line.

With the district south of the Marne cleared of Germans the allies are busy constructing bridges and getting large bodies of troops and supplies across for pursuit. The Germans undoubtedly will continue to fight in the most stubborn manner for the salient, but if things continue to go well with the allies in their attack the enemy is likely to be forced back to the line of the river Vesle, which offers good defenses and good communications.

British Compliment Americans

Many Compliments have been showered on the Americans by the British officers and reports reaching London from their two sectors praise their fighting ability, discipline and adaptability. One staff officer reported:

"The Americans have already earned a great reputation for the thoroughness with which they clean up the territory they move across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive warfare, and that is a very high compliment."

THE ARMY CASUALTY LIST

Washington, July 23.—The army casualty list shows the following: Killed in action 24, died of wounds 3, died of disease 5, died of accident and other causes 5, wounded severely 67, missing in action 1. Total 105.

THE MARINE CASUALTY LIST

Washington, July 23.—The Marine casualty list today shows killed in action 4, wounded severely 15, died of wounds 3, missing 1. Total 23.

MARKETS

STOCKS.

New York, July 23.—The specialties furnished the only diversion at the dull and irregular opening of the stock market today. Sumatra Tobacco, the tobaccos and industrials, alcohols gained from one to two points. United States Steel and the war group showed little change. The rails were apathetic. The Coppers and oils sluggish. There was a firmer tone before the end of the first hour. Liberty bonds were steady.

COTTON

New York, July 23.—Cotton futures opened easy with July 23.55, October 25.60, to 25.40, December 24.83, to 24.75, January 24.62, March 24.54.

TEUTON CONSPIRATORS PLANNED

New York, July 23.—That Teuton conspirators planned, even after this country's entrance into the war, to use German reservists to invade Canada and Mexico, is indicated in the seized correspondence of Dr. Frederick August Richard Von Strensch, officials of the Department of Justice declared here today. Von Strensch when arrested recently was described by the officials as a former portage of Bismarck. Today he was described as a relative of the German Emperor.

WEATHER REPORT

Washington, July 23.—North Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight and on Wednesday Gentle shifting winds.

ELM CITY LETTER

Mrs. Lou C. Cobb and little daughter, Marie, and Grace Dixon are spending several weeks at Hendersonville, N. C.

Capt. Henry Jourdan and Mrs. Martha Anderson were married Wednesday at the home of the bride, Rev. W. A. Biggs, performed the ceremony. Another marriage of interest was that of Sunday afternoon when Mr. Jimmie D. Winstead and Miss Della Winstead were married. After their bridal trip they will be at home to their friends at Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winstead's.

One of the most delightful parties of the season was that of Wednesday afternoon at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carter, when Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Cleve Hale entertained for their house guest, Miss Ester Carter, of New York. Tables with bowls of yellow sun flowers and marigolds were scattered about the pretty yard. After several interesting games of Rook, the hostess assisted by Miss Hattie Dixon, served a delicious ice course. Those enjoying this delightful affair were Mesdames John Cherry, J. B. Barnes, Leslie Farmer, R. H. Putney, Raymond and W. M. Wells, Charlie Watson, Misses Minnie Cobb-Cherry, Hattie Dixon and Mrs. L. L. Sloop.

Mrs. W. G. Sharpe and children are visiting in the western part of the state.

Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Enfield, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. George Winstead.

Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Little and daughter, Miss Ella, Mrs. Liggett and daughter, Miss Thelma, of Washington, motored to Elm City for a several days' visit. Rev. and Mrs. Little visited their daughter, Mrs. L. L. Sloop, Mrs. Liggett and daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Brinkley.

ALMOST A SHADOW, AFRAID TO EAT

"My son-in-law was so bad from stomach trouble that he was reduced to almost a shadow and was afraid to eat anything, as all food caused bloating of gas which pressed against his heart, worrying him very much. Our druggist persuaded him to try Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and in two months he looked fine, can eat anything and works hard every day." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

Patterson Drug Co., Wilson Drug Co., and druggists everywhere.

BIG TIMBER BOUNDARY

SOLD TO FIFTY YORKERS
Asheville, July 22.—Fifty thousand acres of timber located in Transylvania and Jackson counties, North Carolina and Raeburn county, Georgia and Oconee county, South Carolina were purchased today by Jonathan Starr, of New York, and his associates. The timber will be used by the emergency fleet corporation and the federal railway administration in the building of ships and repairing of railways. More than 300 men will be employed in the operation of 20 to 30 mills and work is to be begun about August 1. The timber will be shipped to Brevard and Tuxaway.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER CAPE COD CANAL

Washington July 23.—To protect the coal supply going into New England from southern ports from the menace of submarine operations off the New England coast, control and operation of the Cape Cod canal is to be taken over by the government. President Wilson is expected to issue the formal proclamation today.

The canal will be operated by the railroad administration as a part of the administrations' canal system.

The railroad administration only recently took over the Delaware and Raritan canal, another link in the chain in the inland water ways which officials eventually hope will connect Boston with Beaufort, N. C. Authority to take over the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, another part of the inland route, already has been given the railroad administration and condemnation proceedings have been started by the department of justice.

BIG NEWS FROM COMPANY K

Have Had a Taste of the Real Thing. Our Men From Wilson Making Good

AS THE ALWAYS DO NEW YORK TIMES

Dear Homefolks:

Since our last letter we have had many new experiences, and from these we have learned to be real hard soldiers, eating little, sleeping little, but working much.

We now know how the artillery sounds and have felt the sting of "gas" and some of us have seen many wounded, and some killed soldiers of the Allies armies and we have seen many German wounded and dead and some prisoners.

Our captain and several of our sergeants have been up to and in the front line, and to hear them tell of their experiences would make your hair stand on end. One night when Sgt. Whitchard, Capt. Giddens, Sgt. Edward Bond (at one time with Mr. Finch, the lawyer at home) were up in the firing line, our side started a "barrage" on the Hun lines and they say "Hell" certainly could not be half as bad as it was there for 100 minutes and then some. Then went over with the raiding party and the reports show that 11 German prisoners were taken and many killed. Capt. G. said that "it was some time up there. The big Hun guns and ours as well dropped many shells right into the raiding party and killed some of them and wounded over 40. Then we learned about taking the wounded back to the lines and to the dressing stations. Some of the wounded died.

Lt. Dunn has gone into the line this week, and we hope he gets back all right. Two of our members have won honors since getting to this place. Corpl. Douglas Moss attended a British Machine Gun School and his crew won a silver cup and he won a medal for getting the best marks in the class, consisting of over 300 men from several divisions represented.

Douglas has been advanced to be a sergeant and Capt. Giddens is sure proud of him and all the men who do fine work. Yesterday Corpl. Jimmie Brooks returned from a big Musketry School where there were officers and men from every regiment in the corps in attendance. He won the grand prize (a medal) for making the best averages and score. This makes us feel very "chesty," for we know that we have 250 men in our company who could have done the very same good work, and when we go up against the Huns they will find out that Wilson County has been there too.

Corpl. Jim Anderson got a cablegram from his brother Steve stating that Lieutenant Robert B. Anderson had been killed. We have since seen it in the France Edition of the New York Herald. This is a very happy way to pass away as a soldier feels, but we all are sorry Robert has been called away so early in life and Dr. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson certainly have the sympathies of our whole company. Some of us are new to the Wilson Company but we love Jim and whenever we do have a chance to get at the Huns we are going to make them pay one thousand fold for this.

Corpl. Harvey McNair is growing so fast and getting fatter out so much you would hardly know him; he is a fine boy too, and we all wish we were the good boy he is. He don't drink, smoke or do the other bad things so many men do. Our company has a very good reputation and we are proud to tell everybody about it. You know our captain preaches the good side of life to us all the time and whenever he finds some of the sergeants, corporals, or lieutenants doing wrong he gives them a good calling down and if this occurs again, he immediately, without any trial or anything, has them transferred or else "busted."

He told us in a talk yesterday that "in the face of death" he was going to make the bad ones good, whether they wanted to or not, that he wasn't

(Continued on last page)

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION

Of the Fighting at Chateau- Thierry by a Correspond- ent of the

By George Duranty

With the French Armies, July 23.

—The feature today's news is the enemy's retreat from Chateau-Thierry, a virtual admission of inability to check Mangin's progress, which has already passed the main road running southward from Soissons.

I spent this afternoon on the heights above the Marne in the loop between Fossy and Mezy, where American soldiers broke the German attempts to cross the river on July 15.

Today by a startling turn of fortune, it was allied infantry that was attacking on the north bank of the river, far to the left and to the right hand. Of the enemy that effected the crossing none save dead or prisoners remained.

I visited an American battery firing steadily on the rear and right flank of the retreating enemy. As the young Captain in charge, a New Yorker with West Point training, led me to a forward observation post overlooking the German positions on the opposite bank, he gave an account of the battle that illustrates the rapid growth of American army from novices in war to experienced soldiers.

A few weeks ago his division was moved into line after a brief training with a French unit, subsequent to its arrival in France in the late spring.

Its first taste of war was to help check the German drive in the region of Chateau-Thierry. Tried by the fiery ordeal of the past week, it was now ready for anything, confident of its on ability to take the hardest knocks and give them back with interest.

"I hope you are not nervous," said the Captain, as we walked forward through the appalling stench of the action. "There are no live Fritzies around here any more, but his guns are still pretty busy. For us it is a nice, peaceful day, compared to the hell they loosed on us Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The French interpreter with us said it was as bad as anything he had known on Verdun. Poor devil, they got him the second night."

His words were punctuated by the ceaseless roar of allied guns and the continual crash of German shells on the road a hundred yards to our right, but shellholes, literally, every few yards from the gaping crater of a big "coalboiler" to the oval furrow that meant gas "arrival" were evidence enough that there was no exaggeration in what he had said. The officer continued:

"Mind you don't trip over this telephone wire scattered everywhere—the bombardment has cut the system all to bits. That's one thing we'll fix different in future. And there'll be more digging too. We had some trenches and wire, as you can see, but you never can have too much protection, and no work's wasted that may save lives."

"This was our forward observation post most of the time—as we reached the edge of woods above the river—but at the beginning we had another down the slope in the first infantry position. One of our Lieutenants did fine work in connection with that. To maintain liaison he galloped back and forth all morning on horseback under terrific fire all the time. Eight horses were demolished in the process, but by a miracle the boy himself wasn't scratched till noon, when a bullet caught him in the shoulder, and even then his luck held, as he was close to a battery at the time and we were able to get him out to a dressing station right away. It was a 'blighty one' as the British call it, but not dangerous."

"His work was simply invaluable. It enabled us to smash two of the pontoon bridges the boche put across under cover of bombardment and darkness, and, as it grew light, a

(Continued on last page.)